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Everybody Look-- Hey! Look at Bulletin Bill

He's got a dog. Look at the pup! Bill tells me that every society person in order to be real classy (number of class not given, owing to a strict rule in the blue book, page 937) must have a dog—this pup must pass the national board of pup censors and be introduced at the second function of the season. At the first function the pups are not in it—they come out at the second one, and there is a heavy fine for introducing a pup at the first function.

Well, I am glad Bill has such a fine dog, and I am glad we have such big values in suits. The demand keeps up, too, and that is where we feel that we are doing a lot of good by giving people an opportunity to pay such an economic price for such a really good suit.

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WAR RELIEF FUND MAY BE RAISED IN THIS CITY

Residents of Honolulu who would be interested in the inauguration of a movement in this city to raise a "war relief fund" for the benefit of those women and children who have become impoverished, and have otherwise suffered, through the loss of husbands and fathers in the present European struggle, are invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, Emma street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which time steps will be taken toward the possible launching of such a project. The purpose of the meeting, says Mrs. Dole, is for the formation of a war relief committee.

In a letter to local residents, Mrs. Dole has explained the need of such a movement as follows: "The interests of common humanity, and for the specific relief of widows and orphans as left destitute by the ravages of the European war, a relief committee of Honoluluans representing the various charitable organizations of the city or who would otherwise be interested in such an enterprise has been suggested as Hawaii's representative in the alleviation of the distress referred to. The plan is in line with the suggestion made by The Friend in the September issue under the headlines 'Hawaii's Golden Opportunity.'"

"It has been thought by some that whatever funds are collected, could be well handled by local representatives of the Triple Alliance on the one side and the Triple Entente on the other side. A meeting to discuss the problem and to appoint a representative relief committee will be held at my Emma street home, on Friday, September 25, at 4:30 o'clock.

"If it is not possible for you to be present may we assume your interest and use your name for publicity purposes?"

At a recent meeting of the Ad Club, Theodore Richards first brought up the matter of a relief fund by asking that the club amend its "Golden Opportunity" plan as follows:

"1. Let us make Hawaii the bearer of a substantial gift to war-ridden Europe. This might be in the form of Red Cross assistance, or to some recognized relief society of the countries affected.

"2. We could start a relief fund in the event of a war in the Pacific.

"3. The propaganda of peace, between Japan and America, already well started in the form of peace scholarships, could be further promoted."

PROGRESSIVES LOSE GROUND IN STATE OF MAINE

(By Latest Mail.)
PORTLAND, Maine.—Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, a Democrat, was elected governor of Maine over Governor William T. Haines, Republican, of Waterville, who was a candidate for a second term, by a margin of 2700 votes, according to unofficial returns. All of the 521 cities, towns and plantations, except 37 small places whose vote is not expected to change the result, have been tabulated. The vote was 56,179 for Haines and 53,877 for Curtis. Halbert P. Gardner of Patten, the Progressive candidate, received 17,147 votes.

The four Maine congressmen, Asher C. Hinds, John C. Peters and Frank E. Guersey, Republicans, and Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, were re-elected, according to the same returns.

First of the states to hold an election this year, Maine balloted today, watched by the country at a possible barometer of political conditions. The voters cast ballots for congressmen, governor and other state and county officials. Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists and Socialists had tickets in the field.

It is the first time the Progressive party has sponsored a state ticket in Maine and it has made nominations in every congressional district, every county and nearly every legislative office.

Governor William E. Haines sought reelection as a Republican. He was opposed by Mayor Murray of Portland, Democrat; Halbert P. Gardner, Progressive; Frederick A. Sheppard, Prohibitionist, and Percy F. Morse, Socialist.

In a campaign fought almost entirely on national issues the Democrats asked for endorsement of President Wilson's administration.

At the Presidential election two years ago the Taft electors had 26,545 votes; those for President Wilson, 51,113 and for Colonel Roosevelt, 48,493.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—What is termed a "wireless vector" has been invented by a Brazilian operator. It makes possible more perfect service between the north and south of Brazil.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—It is proposed to bring into the city a new supply of water from the Santa Lucia river by digging a canal which is to start some miles northeast of Tala.

Deaths of infants one year of age in New York last week numbered 346 compared with 350 during the same period last year.

WILSON GAINING STRENGTH SAYS LOCAL VISITOR

I. R. Burns, vice-president of the Burns company of New York City, has been visiting the city for the past week combining business with pleasure. Mr. Burns is well remembered in Hawaii, having carried on an extensive life insurance business some years ago. The company with which he is now associated handles the auxiliary savings banks which have become quite a feature of the savings bank business.

His recent tour since leaving New York has taken Mr. Burns pretty thoroughly throughout the principal business centers of the United States and Canada. He states that the south is very hard hit by the war on account of inability to sell cotton. The regional bank system will, however, do much to tide over the financial difficulties. The war has also caused a period of inaction and depression in the grain centers. In his talks with the business and banking men of the country Mr. Burns says that he finds the Wilson administration apparently gaining strength. The financial legislation has been a strong factor for bringing this about and the president's "watchful waiting" policy in Mexico is now regarded far better than a foolish sacrificial war.

NEUTRALITY IS DESIRE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

Possible Defeat of Their Allies
Said to Cause More or Less
Open Rejoicing

(By Latest Mail.)
LONDON.—The attitude of Italy toward the war is analyzed by the correspondent of the Morning Post in Rome. He says: "The vast mass of the people, the manufacturing and commercial classes, and especially those of Lombardy and Venetia, which have known the Austrian yoke, desire neutrality and most Italians rejoice more or less openly at the possible defeat of their allies."

"The king, the premier, Signor Salandra; the colonial minister, Signor Ferdinando Martini, and their colleagues, following them are understood to be in favor of neutrality, upon which the premier is said to have insisted."

"It may be, perhaps, assumed that the Marquis di San Giuliano, minister of foreign affairs, whose pronouncedly Austrophil antecedents may have led Austrian and German statesmen to believe in Italy's intervention on their behalf, has the same views as his chief."

Intervention Sought.
"But a party in the army, and especially in the general staff, whose new chief, General Cadorna, is believed to be a convinced triplicist, is working for intervention on behalf of Austria and Germany. At the foreign office some four or five influential officials are said to take the same line, and the Duke d'Arenas, the Italian ambassador in Vienna since 1904, is probably at heart Austrophil."

"Should that party, however, which is improbable, gain the upper hand, Signor Salandra would resign, and some believe that there would then be such a manifestation of public indignation, especially in the north, that the most serious effects might ensue. No Italian wants war with Great Britain, Italy's best friend; few Italians would wish to run the risk of seeing Libya and the 55,000 soldiers therein cut off, as they then would be, from communication with and supplies from Italy. A nation which has a North African colony can scarcely be on hostile terms with Great Britain and France."

"Italy has had her temptations. I am told that Austria has generously offered her other peoples' territory—Tunisia and Valona—in return for her aid—as well as the Trentino, which is Austrian territory, but Italian by speech and race."

Another Alternative.
"But besides the alternative of neutrality or intervention in behalf of Austria, there is also the possibility of intervention against Austria, and that is not improbable, should Austria occupy the Montenegrin strategical position of Mt. Lovtchen, which dominates the Bocche di Cattaro and in Austria hands would be a menace to the Adriatic equilibrium. Hence it is that the Austrian naval and military operations in Montenegro are so anxiously followed here, especially as Italy . . . has great interests in that country."

"Italy has an absolutely clear legal case for not following her allies. They never warned her of their intentions; they treated her with scant courtesy, and never consulted her opinion. The present German foreign minister, who was ambassador here, was no friend of hers; the Austrian General Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, mediated attacking her; during the Libyan war Austria hindered her operations on the Albanian and Epirote coasts and the Duke of the Abruzzi was recalled thence to the disgust of the nation. The fact is," concludes the correspondent, "that the alliance with Austria, always an unnatural one in the eyes of aliens, has broken down under the stress of hard facts."

Prize courts are said to have been established in all of the states in the Australian commonwealth.

ANGELENO TELLS OF VACATION IN HAWAIIAN ISLES

William H. Cole, a well known member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, who has been on a vacation of several weeks in the Hawaiian Islands, returned home Thursday, after a most delightful time in the islands and on the voyage to and from there. Talking about his trip and the islands Mr. Cole said:

"The steamer upon which I arrived at San Francisco carried a full cargo of sugar and canned pineapples. How would you like to be the consignee of 4,000 tons of sugar which increased in value three and a half cents per pound during transportation, a mere bagatelle of \$280,000 in addition to the regular profit? Who gets this profit and who gets the regular profit? The small grower of sugar cane in the Territory of Hawaii barely makes a living and yet the large manufacturers of raw sugar seem to do well, otherwise why do they continue to take over at a low price the holdings of the little men?"

"On my way to Hilo I met a credit man who twice a year visits the islands to investigate the financial standing of various plantation owners. He told me with a sigh (I do not know how genuine it was) of the gradual absorption of the small but rich plantations by the larger concerns. By far the most valuable products of the islands is raw sugar and canned pineapples. Of the income from their sales very little remains at the place of production except laborers' cheap wages, which are again cut down by the plantation commissary stores. It would be practically impossible for any outside person to successfully operate a general store expecting to obtain any support from laborers or employees."

"A mill situated upon the west side of the island of Oahu produced 150 tons of sugar the day I arrived, approximately a value of \$12,000 at 4 cents per pound. This is only one mill and there are many of the same or greater capacity. It stands to reason that this industry would not operate unless at a good profit. There is no question but that the money realized in the nature of profits do not again see the islands, except as it goes into the pockets of a very limited number of wealthy people who reside there, the balance going to interests in the United States."

"After once having visited a pineapple cannery no one would hesitate to purchase this fruit. The greatest courtesy is shown to all visitors. The methods are very simple. The pineapples are not picked until they are fully ripe. They are then pared, cored and cut by machinery. The slices are graded according to form, but it makes no difference of which grade you purchase, it is all the same delicious pineapple. They are packed in their own juice. The can is then sealed and brought up to boiling point, after which they are ready for shipping. The same character of interests control this industry as in the sugar industry. The only factory to which general admission is refused is in the manufacture of pineapple juice. I could not learn the reason why. It may be that more juice comes out of the factory than there is in the pineapple."

"Of the voting population fully 75 per cent are the original inhabitants of the islands, or mixed descendants. The Kanaka of the present day is easy going, good natured and lazy as distinguished from the Kanaka who lived under the reign of Kamehameha I. He has no fight in him and cares little what happens tomorrow as long as he has three meals today. The climate and the great productiveness of the soil have made it easy for him to live, his principal article of food being poi, which is made from the root of the taro plant. This is grown in great quantities upon the islands and is consumed there."

"The Kanaka's chief ambition in life is to have a luau, or native feast. In order to satisfy his desire in this direction he has always been willing to mortgage any of his land holdings. The native soon forgets that he has borrowed any money upon his land until he is dispossessed of it. No small portion of the finest holdings upon the islands have been obtained by outside people through their knowledge of the fondness of the Kanaka for his luau. Such weak emity toward the present possessors of the land is shown by the Kanaka and half breed vote as well as in jury practice. Puerile, if not densely ignorant, he is father of some of the strangest laws which could be imagined, as instanced by certain archaism in the local legislature, one of the native statesmen making a motion that 'low tides be abolished,' as he could never see any use for them anyway. Another motion was made that the latitude of the islands be changed to number one, as it was too hard for the natives to remember the exact number of degrees and minutes from Greenwich. Asking for an appropriation to protect the islands from epidemic the local statesmen did not believe that such a thing could be caused by bacteria unless they could see them, whereupon one of the members of the board of health obtained a cockroach and after decorating it with various designs, including a skull and crossbones, it was shown to the statesmen, who having seen this awful monster rushed from the room and passed a law authorizing public funds to be expended for signs at the entrances to the outer harbor bearing the inscription 'no bacteria allowed to land.' Taking this condition into consideration it can easily be seen how inefficient the government of the islands must be, handicapped as it is by an ignorant vote. No more corroborative evidence of waste is shown than is apparent to the casual observer when he looks at the condition of the roads and subsequently learns how much money has been spent upon them."

"After a residence of a few weeks, whether for the purpose of investigation or merely recreation, one feels the presence of these opposing factions—the Kanaka, who has lost his land but still holds the vote and the minority representing the educated class which holds and exploits the land. As to who is right and who is wrong in individual cases is a question which the governor of the islands is called upon to decide. I cannot conceive of a more difficult position than the one which he occupies and which he discharges to rich or poor with such kindness or severity as the case demands."

"Probably no more interesting study can be found than in the observation of individual characteristics of a class representing the mixture between native blood and that of almost every foreign country. It is a strange sight to see a Methodist church erected by a Japanese contractor employing Japanese labor. On the other hand it is quite as strange to see in Episcopal church built and worshipped in by a people who are a mixture of Kanaka and Chinese. This latter class represents one of the best which I saw upon the islands."

"Purely from the standpoint of rest and recreation I have yet to learn of a spot more enticing than the island of Oahu, together with those which make up the remainder of the territory. If equalled, the sea bathing cannot be excelled anywhere else in the world. The difference in temperature between air and water is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. The scenery is varied and beautiful. Transportation is very reasonable, all methods of conveyance being much cheaper than the same character in the United States. Contrary to general impression living

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is not expensive."—Los Angeles (Cal.) Financial News.

BRITISH SOLDIERS NOT TO LOSE BY SERVICE IN ARMY

[By Latest Mail]

LONDON.—According to an official statement, the secretary of state for India, in council, has decided that any candidates for appointment in this country to the Civil Service of India (open competition), the Indian police force, the Indian public works department, Indian state railways (traffic department), or the Indian finance (military), and to the customs department may deduct from his actual age at the time of examination or competition any period of service rendered in the regular army (from a date not earlier than Aug. 5, 1914), or any special reserve or territorial force during mobilization or embodiment.

The cases of candidates eligible in 1914 and over the age of 1917, whose studies may have been interrupted by military service rendered during the present war, will be considered subsequently.

MAZATLAN, Mexico.—The cost of living on the west coast is constantly increasing. Wearin' apparel sells for almost twice what it brings in the United States.

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